

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,652.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14. 1789.

READING AND ELOCUTION.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, at present resident in Edinburgh, and who has much leisure time on his hands, is desirous of devoting some of it to the instruction of those who may wish to attain the genuine pronunciation of the English tongue, together with a classical and correct manner of reading. No accomplishment whatever is so important in every rank of life, as an accurate knowledge of one's own language, which in some professions is absolutely necessary to ensure success, and in all persons is graceful and becoming.

The Advertiser's qualifications for this undertaking are known to several very respectable inhabitants of this city; but that those who may chuse to employ him may judge for themselves, whether he is worthy of their encouragement, he proposes to give a public discourse three several nights, on each of which he will read select passages, both in prose and verse, which he hopes to render an entertainment not only instructive but entertaining. If his attempt should be approved of, he will attend young Ladies either at their own houses or at boarding schools, three days in the week; and if a sufficient number of gentlemen to form a class should apply, he will extend them the other three days, at such time and place as may be found most convenient to all. His price, if he attends a class, will be one guinea and a half each per quarter, consisting of 36 lessons. Three guineas to individuals for the same time, if waited on at their own houses, which is considerably less than other gentlemen have received.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Bell and Bradburn, booksellers in Edinburgh, who will inform any person friendly to this undertaking, of the name and abode of the Clergyman above mentioned, and who will transmit to him any orders that may be for him.

The first Public Reading will be in St Andrew's Chapel, foot of Carrubber's Close, on Monday evening next, to begin at seven o'clock. Doors to be opened at six o'clock.

Admittance one shilling, which is intended merely as an indemnification for the necessary expenses incurred by this undertaking. EDINBURGH, Dec. 12. 1789.

BY ELPINGTON'S SALE CATALOGUE. Price, neatly bound, 3s. 6d. or 3s. in boards.

A TREATISE ON PASTURAGE, IN TWO PARTS. 1. On the History thereof, and advantages arising therefrom. 2. On the Practice of it, or method of managing Sheep-farms.

At the above shop may also be had, just published, ELPINGTON'S SALE CATALOGUE FOR 1789.

Containing a very large Collection of Books, near 20000 vols. being the result of several libraries lately published. The lowest price is marked in the Catalogue at each book. It is requested of Gentlemen in the country, that they will direct their carriers to call for Catalogues (which, though very large, shall be given gratis). What commissions they may be pleased to send shall be carefully attended to; and it will be obliging, if, to the Number they may commission, they will add the first word of the books they want, as this will prevent mistakes.

CALEDONIAN HUNT. The Members are requested to meet at FORTUNE'S, upon Tuesday the 15th of January. At the meeting of the 8th instant, they elected the following Members for the ensuing year: The Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, Treasurer of the Navy, Pres. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Esq. of Cavers, Treasurer. Sir WILLIAM DICK, Bart. ALEX. DUNCAN, Esq. Capt. ARCH. DOUGLAS, Counsellors. Wm. HAGGART, Secretary.

AN AGENCY OR STEWARD'S PLACE WANTED. A PERSON about 25 years of age, writes well, is a perfect accountant, and has been accustomed to the management of land in many different counties in England, and is well acquainted with the newest and best improved method of agriculture, wishes to be employed in the capacity of Land-steward or Agent in any part of North Britain.

The person alluded to is an Englishman, and can procure characters of great repute from many Gentlemen of fortune. Letters addressed to James Walker, at Mrs Pitcairney's, Kirkgate, Leith, will be duly answered.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS, December 12. 1789.

By Order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, that a Disputation has been presented to their Lordships, from Richard Mein, teacher of English and Writing, at Musselburgh, praying a gift of the estates of Jacob Darling, proprietor of the Walker third of the Lands of Applecross, in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, fallen to his Majesty, as ULTIMA HEIRS.

TO BE LET. And entered to immediately.

A LODGING AND WAREHOUSE, being the first Storey of that large Tenement on the south side of the High Street, and a little above the Cross of Edinburgh, consisting of four rooms, and a kitchen, including the warehouses, with a cellar at the foot of the stair, all lately polished by Messrs. Thomson and Son, insurance-brokers, and Mr Francis Sharp, as their coming-rooms, &c.—the entry by the Royal Bank Close. It has been lately repaired, and will be very suitable for carrying on different branches of business, as it has two fore-rooms to the High Street, just at the Cross.

Enquire at William McNeil, merchant, Fountain Close, Edinburgh.

NOT TO BE REPEATED.

A SHIPS MATERIALS, For Behoof of Underwriters.

ON Saturday the 19th inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to Sale in the warehouses of John Glen and Co. merchants in Leith, a quantity of Sails, Standing Rigging, and Blocks, which belonged to the Brigantine Sisters of Leith, lately wrecked on the coast of Sweden.

AN ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR BUILDING On the Links of Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Assembly Coffee house, Leith, upon Monday 21st December next, at one o'clock afternoon.

A Piece of Ground belonging to the Edinburgh Rope Company, consisting of two roads, two falls, and five acres, upon the west side of the road leading to the rope-works, and having a front of 121 feet to the south, towards the Links.

This is now the only piece of ground remaining to be sold for building upon fronting the Links, and holds of the town of Edinburgh, for payment of the final feu-duty of £1. 7s. 7d. which renders it a property worthy of the attention of any person wishing a central and pleasant situation. Further particulars may be learned by applying to David Ogilby, at the Rope-works, Leith, or to John Sommerville, writer in Edinburgh.

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK, FOR 1790.

Printed by T. RUDDIMAN, Forrester's Wynd, and sold at the Shop of T. and J. Raddiman, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, and by all other Bookellers in town and country.

Dealers in the West Country will be supplied by James Duncan, bookeller, Tron-gate, Glasgow.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Alexander Swan, Porter-dealer in Edinburgh, are desired to meet by themselves or their agents, within John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 16th inst. at one o'clock. As matters of importance will be laid before the meeting, it is requested that as many of the Creditors as conveniently can will attend.

FIRST NOTICE FIRST TERM.

THAT, in the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of Alexander Tennant, Curator of the estate, against Thomas Dunbar, of Westfield, and his Creditors, the Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, before whom the same came on the 9th day of December current, nominated the Lord Auker, to be Ordinary to the said ranking, and assigned the third day of February next for the creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences against the said Thomas Dunbar, or his estate, and that for the first term, with certification. And ordained this intimation to be made to all concerned. C. G. ROSS, Clerk.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d December current, at five o'clock afternoon.

SEVERAL LODGINGS OR DWELLING HOUSES, in three large tenements, lying on the east side of St Patrick's Square, Edinburgh, lately built by Archibald and Aikman. One Lodging consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars, with a piece of back-ground. Other Lodgings, consisting of four rooms, bed-rooms, kitchen, and cellars, having the privilege of the Square, back-ground, well, &c.

The conditions of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of David Clark, Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh. And Mr Archibald in St Patrick's Square will show the subjects, and treat with any intending to purchase.

KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

CRIM. CON. PARLOW AGAINST SYKES.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr Erskine, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the case, in a speech replete with the strongest argument, the most powerful eloquence, and the most convincing reasoning we ever remember to have heard in Court. He began by stating, that the plaintiff was attacked by the most ardent affection for his wife, that ever glowed within the breast of man. That they were happy in themselves, their circumstances, their connexions. One infant had blessed their union, from whom they promised themselves much future happiness, and much comfort to their old age. In the mean time comes the defendant, is introduced to the plaintiff, received as his intimate friend. He sees the happiness of this couple, and determines to accomplish the destruction of it.—Nor this alone—When he has accomplished his base designs, he not only boasts that he has accomplished them, but boasts of it publicly. After continuing in this train for some time, he concluded with saying, that if ever there was a case which for its atrocity required exemplary and heavy damages; this he would prove, by the following evidence, to be one.

Mr Wilkinson proved the marriage of Mr and Mrs Parlow.

Captain Williams declared, that he never in the whole of Mrs Parlow's conduct observed anything like levity, or which could induce him to suppose that she could be guilty of her present offence.—When the defendant first came into the regiment, then quartered at Dorchester, he observed to him "that he should like to seduce Mrs Parlow." This he took no notice of then, thinking it the expression of a thoughtless young man. That afterwards he saw him again at Reading with Mrs Parlow, but observed nothing in the conduct of the one or the other that could alarm the husband.

Colonel Wynne, Major Callow, Captain Watson, Captain Wallace, and Mr Macnair, all belonging to the same regiment as Captain Parlow did, viz. the 3d regiment of dragoons, gave him a most excellent character, as a tender and affectionate husband; that they were a happy couple; no suspicion was ever entertained by them that a criminal intercourse was likely to take place between Mr Sykes and Mrs Parlow, he not visiting at the house of the plaintiff, more than any other officer of the corps.

Mrs Belcher, who keeps the sign of the City of London, at Dover, remembered the plaintiff and his wife coming to her house, on their way to France, for the benefit of Mrs Parlow's health. They remained there a fortnight, during which time, Mrs Parlow being confined to her bed, the plaintiff seldom left the room, where he also slept for the convenience of giving her attendance.

Mr Broadbelt, master of the George Inn at Thetford, swore, that on the 10th, or nearer the 10th of July, two persons, a Gentleman and a Lady, came to his house, in a post-chaise and four horses: they slept at his house that night; the Gentleman said his name was Sykes, and that he was the son of Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. They went away next morning; but previous to their going away, Mr Sykes asked him to give him cash for his draught, as he wanted to go by cross-roads to London, and was rather short of money. However, he did not comply with the Gentleman's request.

Margaret Kemp, the chambermaid of the George Inn, declared also, that about twelve o'clock on the 10th of July, a Gentleman and a Lady came to her master's house, and slept there; that she showed the lady the bedchamber, who bade her make the bed as fast as possible. When it was made, she accompanied the Lady, with lights, to the chamber; and when she was in bed, she desired her to go and acquaint the Gentleman; when he came up stairs, he desired her to call them at nine the next morning, and both

of the door. The next morning she did so, and saw them both in bed together.

Letitia Fletcher, the chambermaid of Osborn's Hotel, in the Adelphi, swore, that in July last, a Lady and a Gentleman came to their house, and slept there one night. They hired two chambers, but slept both in one.

Being cross-examined as to her knowledge of this fact, she declared she saw them in the same bed.

Mrs Crib lives in Bennet-street, St James's.—In July last, about the end of the month, a Gentleman and a Lady took lodgings at her house, and continued there a fortnight. She knew the Gentleman to be Mr Sykes, and believed the Lady to be his wife, as she made up but one bed for them.

The Rev Mr Metham declared himself to be well acquainted with Mr Sykes, whom on the 23d of July last he saw at the Mount Coffeehouse. There Mr Sykes asked him if he had heard of any news from Ipswich. To this he made no answer. However, upon his being asked the same question a second time, he replied that it was no business of his.—Sykes then said, he knew Parlow and his brother-in-law were in town, as he had seen them; that he was ready to fight the former; and boasting at the same time of taking Mrs Parlow off, and saying that his Ipswich scheme had answered his purpose, invited him to dine with her next day in Bennet-street.

On his cross-examination, he declared that what Mr Sykes had said was heard by forty people, who were present—but more particularly by those who were at supper with them, to the amount of about ten.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff being closed,

Mr Bearcroft, for the defendant, readily confessed that he never felt himself more awkwardly situated. He acknowledged the strength and weight of the case, and owned himself impressed also with the powerful eloquence of his adversary, which if it ceased to vibrate in the ears of the jury, still must have had some hold upon their hearts. After some judicious observations on the weight which the speech of Mr Erskine might have with the jury, he concluded by saying, that he would call witnesses to prove that the plaintiff was inattentive to his wife; that he himself was in a manner the cause of what had happened. This, if he proved, would certainly decrease the damages to be given; if refused in proving this, he hoped still the jury would recollect, that the defendant had no steady right to the property of his father, whatever claim he might have by nature; and that of himself he was considerably worse than worth nothing.

The following witnesses were called:

Charles Wren was a servant of Mr Sykes. He remembered his master's coming to Dorchester in 1788, about the beginning of winter: That Mrs Parlow and Mr Sykes used often to ride out, and very often to be seen by Mrs Parlow to Mr Sykes, with such occasions, Mr Parlow was always present, and generally helped her up on horseback. His evidence tended also to prove the removal of the regiment to different places, and that the defendant and Mrs Parlow often rode out together alone, but never without the knowledge or consent of Mr Parlow.

Broadway, valet to Mr Sykes, gave the same evidence respecting Mrs Parlow riding out with his master, who was on a very intimate footing with Mr Parlow: That once he was with Mrs Parlow till near one o'clock in the morning: That, in going from Weymouth to Dorchester, Mr Parlow desired Mr Sykes to step out of his carriage, and get into his wife's carriage, which he did, and then the plaintiff went into a hack post-chaise. He also swore, that once his master made Mrs Parlow a present of twelve pairs of shoes. On being cross-examined, he confessed, that he lived now with Mr Sykes: That when he saw Mrs Parlow and his master alone, he did not know but Mr Parlow might have been at the house at the same time. He also owned, that when Mr Parlow desired Mr Sykes to get into his wife's carriage on their way from Weymouth to Dorchester, a Mrs Smith was in the chaise with Mrs Parlow.

Charles Conner, a servant also of Mr Sykes, went with his master to Ipswich races. He swore that Mrs Parlow went often out with his master, but always with the knowledge of her husband.

On his cross examination, he confessed, that out of the four or five times Mrs Parlow went with the defendant, a Mrs Wallace accompanied her three times. While on the race-ground, Mrs Parlow used generally to stay in the phizion while Mr Sykes went on the stand; and when the race was over, he returned to drive her home.

Mrs Mason, Miss Mason, and Mrs Keete, with whom Mr and Mrs Parlow had lodged at different places, declared, that the plaintiff was one of the most affectionate husbands they ever saw. They also confessed, that Mr Sykes visited at Mr Parlow's, but not more than any other officer of the corps.

All the witnesses being now examined,

Mr Erskine rose to reply to the counsel for the defendant. He confessed, that his indignation had been pining from the beginning of the trial. He meant to impute nothing to the defendant's counsel. They had acted as well as they could in such a case, marked with such atrocity. He commented with great severity on the conduct of the defendant, who entered into an honourable corps, found there all happy, is introduced and receives the friend of Mr Parlow, and yet makes use of this expression: "that he should like to seduce his wife!" Forgetting every tie of friendship, of humanity, he says, "I will cut down the man's happiness." He sees the sweet infant smiling in their faces, and says within himself, "I smile that thou no more I will make thee a serpent in the bosom of thy parents." But, what is his future conduct? He boasts in a public coffee-house of his wickedness, in the hearing of a whole roomful; and afterwards says, for the injury he has done the plaintiff, he is ready to cut his throat. After remarking on the defence, which he said, had even threatened his life, he concluded by saying, that he still continued to think exemplary damages ought to be given.

Lord Kenyon declared this to be a case deserving much attention, not on account of any difficulty in it, but on account of its atrocity. There were only two

questions; the one, Whether the facts had been proved. They were, it had been admitted. The second question was, What damages ought to be given. For his part, he thought the jury would find more, both in the justice they owed their client and their country, if they did not give exemplary damages.

The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with **1200 THOUSAND POUNDS** damages.

KING'S BENCH. THE KING AGAINST STOCKDALE.

In stating this trial on Saturday, we mentioned, that the jury had withdrawn to read the Pamphlet, the property of Mr Stockdale, which contained the articles deemed a libel on the House of Commons, by those who set on foot the prosecution. After an absence of nearly an hour and a half, they returned with their verdict—**NOT GUILTY.**

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

THE origin of names, is a subject which seems to have been hitherto, rather superficially treated; and there is not wanting reason to believe, that from the surname may be drawn very probable conclusions respecting not only the trade or profession of the family's founders, but also of their bodily peculiarities, qualities, accomplishments, or defects, and the degree of respectability in which they were held. Several remarkable accidents which have happened to particular persons, are also frequently recorded in their surnames. Those resulting from personal descriptions are probably much older than those from trade or profession, these not having been regularly exercised by particular persons, until nations were considerably advanced in civilization; for, before that period, every man was his own smith, carpenter, mason, &c. and every man made his own clothes and shoes. But from the earliest times, it was necessary to distinguish one man from another, which could only be done by pointing out personal qualities, or places of residence. For John, the son of John, or William, would suit more than one; but John Crookshanks, the son of John, could only suit a handy, crooked, man; and thus Mr Lightfoot, Mr Gough, Mr Smith, Mr Hammer, Mr Ankle, &c. Mr Hammer, drew their names from the bodily quality of the first bearers; and Mr Hammer's, Mr Crookshank's, Mr Ankle's, and Mr Hammer's, from the contrary quality. The Pains, Akinchides, Adams, Anguishes, and Hedges, owed their appellations to the dolorous sensations of their ancestors; while the Wilds, the Sangwiners, the Joys, the Merrys, and the Bells, announce their descent from a set of happy, thoughtless sinners of the earliest ages. Several respectable families seem to have originated with foundlings, and their names may possibly point out the places where they were exposed. Among these are Towland, Lane, Street, Church-yard, Court, Stair, Barn, Stables, Grange, Orchard, &c. We must not, for fear of an adumbration, trace back the names of our ancestors to their origin.

Patrons have not only their birth indicated by their surnames, but also the degree, rank, or station of their parents; thus, Milson, Goodson, Mollison, Anson, Jennison, Bettison, and Nelson, were called after their mothers names, those of their fathers being unknown. But Milson, and Goodson, were visibly the produce of the rank-pas of Mills, and of Goody's, whereas, Jennison, Bettison, &c. were the sons of dairy and milkmaids, or other girls in low stations. The like distinction may be traced in illegitimate names, whose fathers were known. Malterion and Stewardson, shew the children of maltster and steward, while Jackson, Thomson, and Wilson, were the illegitimate offspring of hinds, servants and labourers.

Surnames sometimes help us to guess at the place where the heads of particular families were born. Probably the name of Perry, was given to some pleasant, brisk Worcestershire lad, and that of Perkin, to one of a like description, born in one of the cydet counties, of a weaker frame of body.

It seems difficult to account for some extraordinary names: many of them are probably corrupted from foreign ones. Such as Mr Bomgarter, Mr Higgenbottom, and divers others. The first is the German name for a tree-garden, i.e. an orchard, and the latter signifying in the same tongue (Achen-baum) an oak-tree.

In process of time, when men began to attach themselves to particular callings, professions, and trades; they likewise began from them to apply the surnames of Smith, Butcher, Baker, &c. &c. in the manner still practised in large public-houses, where we may daily hear persons called by the additions of their offices, as John Oiler! Betty Chambermaid! Jenny Cook! Will Draver! and Sam Boots.

The return at the Corn Exchange, London, from Nov. 23d to Nov. 25th, was 24,608 quarters of grain; the value £1,866,145. 7d. The average price per quarter: Wheat 21. 11s. 6d. — rye 11. 12s. 7d. — barley 11. 5s. 3d. — oats 16s. 2d. — malt 11. 12s. 1d. — beans 11. 6s. 2d. — pease 11. 12s. 1d.

Wheat 40s. to 55s. 6d. — ditto North Country 47s. to 50s. — rye 30s. to 35s. — barley 24s. to 26s. — malt 11s. to 13s. — small beam 24s. to 27s. — sick ditto 21s. to 23s. — oats 16s. 6d. to 20s. — very fine 21s. — white pease 28s. to 34s. 6d. — grey ditto 21s. to 23s. 6d. — Floor 48s. 4d. to 51s. 3d. — per sack.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

Dec. 11.

Wheat	40 to 53	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Wheat	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																								
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 20.

We just learn that our Minister in the Court of Copenhagen has, by order of the King, delivered a note to Baron Sprengporten to the following purport:—
“That his Majesty has been informed there are a great number of privateers cruising under Russian colours, and harrying with Russian letters of marque; but that, upon strict enquiry, it appears the said privateers were not fitted out in any ports of Russia, but are reported to have been equipped in those of Denmark. His Majesty cannot possibly believe the latter, and therefore will not consider them as Danish, but as pirates; and he thinks it right, therefore, to acquaint the Court of Denmark (as he shall do all the other Courts of Europe) of this circumstance, as orders have been given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels, on their taking any of the said privateers, to treat them as pirates, in which light only his Majesty is able to consider them.”

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, DECEMBER 2.

On Thursday evening, the National Assembly decided against the formation of a Colonial Committee for the present.
On this occasion, the Abbe Gregoire, supported by M. Pethion, proposed to discuss the propriety of admitting Deputies from the People of Colon into the National Assembly; and argued warmly for the policy, as well as justice of the measure.
M. Charles de Lameth said, he possessed one of the greatest estates in St Domingo; but would never put the preservation of such property in competition with the principles of justice and humanity. He was clearly for admitting Deputies from the People of mixed blood into the Assemblies of Administration, and giving liberty to the blacks, due pains being taken to prepare both the blacks and the whites for so great a change.
On Friday the Commissioners appointed to examine the situation of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, reported that the books of that Bank were in excellent order, and that the finances would be equally so, provided he sums advanced to Government were repaid. That six millions per week were still furnished from it, by the consent of the directors and stockholders, to oblige the King and M. Necker; and that their effects on the 25th of November were
Liabilities 156,194,976
Their debts 172,477,260
Leaving a balance of 21,777,716
Circulating, as before stated, on the repayment of the sums advanced to Government.
The consideration of M. Necker's plan for a National Bank was resumed, and, after some debate, adjourned till Saturday.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

On Saturday M. Laborde de Merville proposed a plan for a National Bank, conformable, in almost all the material points, to M. Necker's.
The Assembly decreed, that ten Commissioners, members of the Assembly, should be appointed to examine and compare the two plans, in concert with the first Minister of Finance, and the Directors of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, and to make their report on Wednesday.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.
The patriotic furor of freedom has at length extended to the British islands of Jersey and Guernsey; in both of which the standard of liberty is erected. The points referred upon are Grand Juries, trials by Jury, and an abolition of appeal and jurisdiction.
The island of Jersey takes the lead in the present patriotic reformation; and as soon as the above resolutions were carried, a communication thereof, and an invitation was immediately transmitted to Guernsey, where the opposition was much stronger and more numerous, but where, however, the rights of British subjects at length prevailed.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 11.

Wednesday at noon the King came in his post-chaise and four, attended by a party of light dragoons, from Windsor to St James's Palace, where his Majesty had a Levee, which commenced at one o'clock, and closed before two. A Council was held after the Levee, which closed at half past three o'clock. His Majesty gave audience to the Dutch Ambassador, the Cabinet Ministers, the Earl of Guildford, and Bishop of Gloucester, till near five o'clock, and then set off to Windsor.
Sir James Murray attended the Levee, and kissed the King's hand, on being appointed one of his Majesty's Aides-du-Camp, in the room of Colonel Horham, resigned.
Wednesday Sir Archibald Campbell was at the Levee, for the first time since his return from India.
Mr Byng was introduced to his Majesty at the Levee, for the first time since the death of his father.
The Earl of Guildford (who came to town on Friday last) was at the Levee, to pay his respects to his Majesty for the first time this season. His Lordship, who, in April next, will enter his eightieth year, appeared in the most perfect health and spirits.
Wednesday, his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, and Mr Fox, had an interview with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Carlton-house.
The retirement of Lord Camden is again talked of, with the addition of his being succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lady Stormont was sponsor to Lady Cathcart's son; but being ill, Lady Sutherland was her proxy. Frederick is the name given by the Duke of York.
Yesterday at half past one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Leeds, went in their robes to the House of Peers, where they heard prayers read by the Archbishop; after which, they prorogued both Houses of Parliament till the 21st of January next.
Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, gave a breakfast to his Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Orleans, at Carlton-house; and in the evening the Prince dined with Mrs Fitzherbert, at her house in Pall Mall.
Yesterday the Lord Chancellor gave a Cabinet dinner to several of the nobility, at his house in Great Ormond-street.
Yesterday at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at Mr Grenville's house, in St James's Square, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, Mr Pitt, the Duke of Leeds,

and the Earl of Cratham. The Council broke up at half past four o'clock, when Mr Grenville returned to the Duke of Leeds.
Yesterday morning the Spanish Ambassador had a long audience of the Duke of Leeds, in consequence of some late memorials to Government from the West India Islands.
The Duke of Devonshire is expected in England in a few days, on business of importance. The Dukes and Lady Elizabeth Foster remain at Lill, and his Grace returns almost immediately.
Yesterday afternoon, the Duke of Leeds dispatched a messenger express with letters to Charles Whitworth, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Peterburgh.
Dispatches were received at the Duke of Leeds' office this morning from Paris.
The delivery of silver coin from the Bank, is to take place in January next.
According to advices from the Danish provinces in Germany, received this morning, the camps are breaking up, and the troops going into winter quarters for four months, in the towns the nearest to where their late encampments were formed.
The West India merchants have complained to the Duke of Leeds of a proclamation at the Island of Trinidad, offering a reception and protection to Negroes from all parts, and thereby holding out a powerful incitement to the revolt and desertion of their slaves.
The West India merchants, who were in the utmost anxiety for the arrival of the packet from the West Indies, have been most agreeably relieved from their apprehensions. The account of the insurrection in Martinique, which we received through France, and which has since been confirmed in the National Assembly, naturally alarmed them for the British Islands. We are happy to inform our readers, that the packet brings no intelligence, whatever of tumult and insurrection. We have not heard even that the letters bring any account of the conspiracy in Martinique, a thing which can only be accounted for by the false communication which exists between the Islands at this season of the year.
The following was inserted in a morning paper of Wednesday, and may be taken as an explanation of certain circumstances mentioned in another paper some time ago:
“The public will recollect, that a few months since their feelings were hurt with day after day by the circulation of reports of the danger of the King's person from a man, who it was confidently asserted lurked near his Majesty at Westminster, with a design to assassinate him. It happened yesterday that the man stated to have kept near his Majesty for so long and treasonable a purpose, called upon the printer, and by a simple narrative of facts, asked him to grant that they are false; explained the whole of his conduct in a style so reasonable, consistent, and probable, that the relation has not left a doubt of its authenticity on the printer's mind; but, on the contrary, has convinced him that the individual in question is as loyal a subject, and as harmless and non-offensive a man as any other in existence, and that there never was the least ground for any of the alarming reports so confidently circulated, nor the smallest reason to dread his Majesty's personal safety from any machinations of the individual pointed at. The fallacy of that person's narration is as follows:
“When his Majesty was at Cheltenham in the summer of 1783, he one day in his walks, accidentally fell into conversation with Mr Francis Thompson, who had spent great part of his life abroad, and the four last years of it at Constantinople, as, Boake, Reeper and Calhoun to the Levant Company. After being honoured to far as to be allowed to give the King his opinion on various subjects, he was desired by his Majesty to produce against the next day, a copy of a certain letter that he had written in 1787 to the Plymouth General of his Majesty's Greys, which was complied with, and his Majesty thereupon favoured him with letters of recommendation to the Minister; and furnished him with money to carry him to town that he might deliver them, and reap the benefit of their influence. After some continuance of attendance on his part, the object was not accomplished, and he yet remains unprovided for. His business at Weymouth, his father was merely to throw himself in his Majesty's way, in hopes the King would recollect him, and assist his pursuit of a place. A kind of Hue and Cry was raised against him as a suspicious person, and he was obliged to leave Weymouth precipitately. He has since been to St James's and the other Palaces for the same purpose. At length he abandoned that mode of proceeding, and last Sunday went with a petition to Windsor, meaning to present it to his Majesty in person, as the King went to St George's Chapel. On his arrival he was taken by one of the officers of Bow-street, and conducted out of the town; but afterwards recollecting himself, and feeling conscious that he neither had done any wrong, nor harboured any bad design, he returned to the Chapel, insisted upon being suffered to attend divine service, and being there seen, and noticed, Major Garth, Esquerry in Waiting on his Majesty, came and desired to know his particular business there; he immediately stated, that he had a petition to his Majesty, which he wished humbly to present; Major Garth took the petition, and delivered it to the King.
“The petition is drawn up in the customary form, and, after alleging certain facts, merely prays, that his Majesty will take the petitioner's case into consideration, and grant him such relief for the disappointment he has suffered, and the disgrace he has sustained, from its having been impeded to him that he had it in his intention to assassinate his Sovereign, as to his Majesty may seem meet.”

CONTRACTOR EAST INDIAN.

Wednesday morning, the purser of the Contractor East Indian arrived at the India House, with the news of that ship being alive off Portland; the season of her late arrival is evident, she having lost thirty-two men on her passage from China to St Helena; the remainder of the crew so lucky, that the remainder of the above island were obliged to assist in the mooring of the ship. Forty-three seamen were sent on shore in a very miserable situation, several of whom died in the hospital. She left St Helena the 26th of September last.
It is in contemplation to prevent the increase, or rather the vegetation of country Banks. They are represented to Ministry as being likely to endanger commercial credit and confidence; and, therefore, the plan is, to require that every country Banker shall make a rest in the Bank of England, to a capital sufficient to justify the confidence of the public.
The Brabant Patriots have ventured to bring in soldiers, part of the Emperor's garrison at Ghent, to a public trial, for plundering churches, and committing acts of cruelty during the engagement there; the men were condemned to die; and should the Emperor retaliate for this, they hold 1200 prisoners, and threaten to hang man for man. It is hoped the pending negotiation will prevent the necessity of recouring to measures, frightful even in contemplation!

Brussels, at this time, could hardly be recognized as the same place, by those who visited it three months since: above 600 families have left it; there are composed of people of the first consequence, and not a gentleman's carriage is now to be seen; the streets are deserted, and many of them stopped up with chaux de frite; the theatre is shut for want of company, and the whole exhibits a scene of desolation.
Forty-five persons have been tried for the murder of the Mayor of Troyes. All of them were convicted except eight; the principal was broke on the wheel, four were publicly hanged; two executed in prison; and of the remainder, some were whipped, others imprisoned, &c.
The slaughter at Ghent was so dreadful, that 150 of the Imperial troops were found in one well only, of the barracks.
Articles of separation have been made out in Paris, between his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, and his Lady the Duchess. A very handsome separate maintenance is to be allowed her.
The King of Sardinia shews great attention to the Count d'Artois, who having no money of his own, is now wholly maintained at the expense of his Majesty. The King has ordered thirty servants in livery to attend him.
For this kindness, the Count d'Artois has consented to be reconciled to his Princess, the Countess d'Artois, daughter to the King of Sardinia. They have not lived together for many years. The Countess is with her husband at Turin.
Tumults of an alarming nature have broke out at Constantinople, which seriously threaten the dethroning the Sultan.
So extensive are the orders from the Continent for small arms and military furniture, that the manufacturers work night and day to complete them.
Government has received intelligence by express from Brussels, that the Mubashers have agreed to a cessation of hostilities for two months.
The Right Hon. George Nassau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. died lately at Florence.
Wednesday morning last died, at his apartments near Charing-cross, Major-General Martin of the marines. He was of the age of eighty-six, and continued in active service till a few weeks since. Lord Howe proposed to him to retire on full pay about three years ago; but he declined the offer.
Orders have been given by the Lords of the Treasury for issuing out a number of shillings and pence, to answer the purpose of ready change in consequence of application to the Board from some respectable traders, complaining of the inconveniences they have long laboured under.
Two ships are arrived at Bristol, loaded with American flour, which we understand is, in great part, bought up by dealers in the county of Worcester.
On Saturday last, came on the election for a member to represent the city of Litchfield in Parliament, in the room of the late Hon. Mr Anson, when his eldest son, Thomas Anson, Esq; was elected without opposition.
Major Anderson is a candidate for Beverley, supported by his brother, Mr Petham.
The Aquilon, of 32 guns, Captain Robert Montague, stationed in the Mediterranean, is gone to Constantinople to convey thither a Turk of distinction, who came to this country to negotiate a business of particular importance with our Ministry. He was carried as far as Gibraltar in the Kite cutter, Lieutenant Mitchell.
Government have in contemplation a colony for the Pelew Islands.
Business has not been so brisk these ten years in Spitalfields as at present; for very various and extensive are the orders for court dresses for the approaching birth-day, which will be celebrated at St James's on Monday the 18th of January.
The Court of France goes into mourning for two months for the Queen's Sister, Maria Antonette of Lorraine. She was Abbess of the Nostre Chapter of Lure, and died in the 45th of her age.
In the year 1733, the Filop of Soliman blessed the great bell at Conisepigne. The King stood godfather, and presented the shuck which covered it, consisting of forty-five ells of fine Holland. The blessing of bells seems now to have ceased in France for ever.
The heavy damages to which Mr Sykes has subjected himself, are not the greatest of his misfortunes. He will, in future, find it difficult to gain an access into domestic societies; and as he is one of those incautious lovers who not only “kiss and tell,” but publish their intentions previous to seduction, the ladies will be very cautious how they trust him.
Sir Francis Sykes was in the Court of King's Bench during the whole of the *arim* case, in which his loss stood in the awkward situation of defendant. Sir Francis, we understand, declares, that on this occasion, the Cornet shall not receive the least pecuniary assistance from him.
In consequence of the large damages, given by the jury against Mr Sykes, Duke's Place was last night in the utmost confusion; and the value of *post offices* fell full 50 per cent!
The verdict of 10,000 l. damages for a few weeks licentious pleasure, is the greatest punishment ever decreed—and it is hoped will hereafter have a good effect on our fashionable young gentlemen, who repay hospitality with the blackest ingratitude, and thank the husband by seducing the wife.
It is a circumstance deserving notice, that the damages laid by Capt. Perle, against Mr Sykes, were 20,000 l. and the jury gave to the amount of the last Shilling.
Two very particular circumstances were noticeable in this trial. The first, that the damages are estimated higher by the jury on the present, than during any similar cause since that of the Duke of Cumberland for *divulging* with Lady Grosvenor; and that, in the whole course of such a delicate business, not one single word escaped from the lips of either the Counsel or the witnesses, that could shock the modesty of the most virtuous female.
OLD BAILEY.
TRIAL OF BARRINGTON.
Wednesday morning the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, before the Lord Mayor, Mr Justice Ashurst, Mr Baron Petyt, the Recorder, Mr Alderman Watford, &c. when Barrington, was first set to the bar, and challenged the whole first twelve of the jury, on account, as he said, of a report that had been communicated to him prejudicial to them, but which he did not know was true; after some altercation his trial began. He was indicted for private stealing; and the case was opened by Mr Le Meurier the Counsel, who informed the Court they gave up the capital part; when Haviland Le Meurier, Esq; was sworn, and deposed, that he was at the playhouse of Drury-lane on the 10th of January 1787, that he saw the prisoner there, and that at the end of the play he left his party to meet his servants; the lobby was extremely crowded, and he was alarmed, recollecting he had a sum of money about him and a valuable watch. The prosecutor thus pressing on through the crowd, felt his

purse move, having kept his hand on it, and he felt the prisoner's hand close to his pocket, and with a sudden turn round and seized his person. Immediately a Mr A'Dean, a clergyman, (who is now in the West Indies, and will not return), stepped over to do it. Barrington on this was terrified, and he also felt his name, which he declined, but said he was a gentleman; upon which, one of the Bow-street runners came up and disclosed who he was, and he was taken to the Brown Bear, from whence he escaped, and which the process of outlawry was issued against him. The prosecutor said, his pocket was cut in the lobby, but it was not unbelted; and that a stranger whom he could never find after, gave him his pocket directly; the prisoner's hand was never in his pocket to bully, but he immediately changed his behaviour to a very polite one, and said, “Sir, I am a gentleman, for God's sake consider what you are doing.” Mr Le Meurier was cross-examined by Mr Garrow, Counsel for the prisoner, and particularly interrogated by the prisoner himself, whether he did not say at the time, That it was of no use to go to the street, as he could not be certain of the prisoner; and in his examination at Bow-street, that he had found a person's hand near his pocket, which was the prisoner's, and he therefore believed the prisoner was the person that robbed him; that he found no fault in the prisoner's conduct, but that he had observed the prisoner turn pale, but had he not himself have turned pale or red at such an accusation that when he seized the prisoner's hand, he was he himself him, and the person who gave him the purse was on one side.
Mr Barrington questioned the prosecutor as to the character of that Mr A'Dean, whether he had heard that he was immoral or insane; but that he denied; but said, he was a man of the town, which he explained as keeping late hours. The prosecutor Counsel called no more witnesses, and rested his case here; and upon the prisoner's being called by the Court if he desired to say any thing in his defence, he entered into a very long and elegant defence, apparently unaided, from several deliberations which occurred in his delivery. He went on the liberality of the paragraphs against him, on the severity of his confinement and outlawry, and on the prejudice attached to his general reputation. He spoke three quarters of an hour. He began thus:—“The benignity and candour which mark the judicial proceedings of this country, of which I have recently met a distinguished proof, induce me to hope, with the utmost humility, that the indulgent attention of the Court will not be withheld on the present occasion, but that it will be extended; not through the merit of any thing I can urge, but from the generous and impartial impulse of your own minds towards every one who is so unhappy as to stand here the subject of accusation.” He then proceeded to say, that he was just that case; that he was at the play by an order from a friend, and was coming out, when he was taken and carried to the Brown Bear, from which, finding a convenient opportunity to withdraw, he unfortunately to withdraw, and he hoped it would rather be considered as a retreat from prejudice, than a flight from accusation; that he neither used violence nor pecuniary influence; and entirely acquitted himself from being privy to his retreat; yet, that he was of a disposition to rejoice at calamity, he meant, in this case, as that man (Blandy) was one of his worst enemies, by introducing his name on all occasions, and defaming him. He observed, rather severely, on the convenient memory of the prosecutor, and on the hardship of the proceeds of outlawry. He proceeded—“Among the vices incident to human nature, and the crimes which have been formerly imputed to me, there are two which, I trust, neither the Accusing Spirit, nor the Recording Angel need to blush or weep at on my account: I mean envy, and calumny, which is, perhaps, the worst of envy.” He spoke of the necessity of public justice, he said, there was also such a thing as individual justice, and concluded thus:—“Gentlemen, permit me ultimately to observe, that the question is now, what the private opinion of individuals concerning George Barrington may be; but whether there is or is not, that full, clear, and unequivocal evidence, which the wisdom of ages has established as the criterion for jurors to decide by, and which ought never to be departed from in any case whatever; to affirm a point to acquit, may proceed from godlike mercy, and perhaps men of the most vindictive temper respect in others the benevolent impulse; but to draw a point to condemn, is repugnant to justice, conscience, and humanity.” The learned Judge who tried him, (Ashurst,) summed up the evidence with impartial observations; and the jury, after a very short conference, returned a verdict *Nor Guilty*. Mr Barrington bowed with his usual address, and retired from the Bar. The Court was exceedingly crowded; the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were on the Bench.
D'Arcy Wentworth was next tried for a highway robbery on John Pemberton Heywood, Esq; but he not being able to identify his person, Mr Garrow, Counsel for the prisoner, declined any defence, and he was acquitted.
Ten were capitally convicted, six were found guilty of larcenies, and seven acquitted.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 8.

Though the Gorgon is gone out of harbour to Spithead, it is not yet certain when the sheet for Jackson's Bay will sail.
Major Grose, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that colony, was last week on board the Gorgon, and says, they cannot be ready in less than three months.
Major Grose served in America the whole of last year, where he gave many instances of singular courage and address, and came home covered with wounds.
Lord Onslow enquired of the Major's Father, who is now, and has been many years, Adjutant of the Surrey Militia, what news he had from his son in America? Mr Grose replied, all he could learn from his last letters was, that the Yankees were making a perfect cullender of his boy!
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 10.
The number of convicts going out to Botany Bay, in the fleet now under sailing orders, amounts to 1000; 500 with the Neptune, Captain Gilbert, at Plymouth; 250 with the Scarborough, Captain Marshall; and 250 with the Surprize, Captain Thrale, at Spithead.
The Gorgon is the only King's ship that ever presented on the above voyage, and she is to make the best of her way, without any sort of regard to the transports.
The Gorgon carries out the Botany Bay Rangers, consisting of about three hundred men, and her own complement of officers and seamen exceeds one hundred.
The whole of Captain Marshall's transports are made

convicts, one half of which have been cast for death. To guard against these depredations, he has only thirty unexperienced Rangers, with a Lieutenant, and his small ship's company.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, Sept. 6.
"This day week the most diabolical design that ever was formed, was discovered in Martinico: It was an insurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have set fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre; while the white people were all in confusion, and striving to escape the flames, they were to be butchered indiscriminately, man, woman, and child. The combustibles were laid in upwards of 200 houses, consisting of hemp-dipped in turpentine. The plot was not discovered till five o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, flung with remorse on thinking that he must murder the woman who brought him up from a child, disclosed it to her. The troops being thereupon assembled, 40 of the negroes were taken, armed with a hanger and a long knife, the instruments which were in a few hours to have put a period to the existence of 3000 people. All the troops have been under arms ever since, as they are afraid the negroes will attempt to release the 40 who are in goal."

Extract of a letter from Valenciennes, Nov. 27.
"Tired of being shut up within the walls of Brussels, I resolved to quit it; and two days ago set out for France, in the hope of finding myself once more my own master, and free from those public-house restrictions that are customary in towns on the eve of a blockade; but I had not proceeded a dozen miles, when my carriage was stopped by an armed bandit, the leader of which civilly accosted me, and said he must examine my baggage, and directed the position fordrive down a bye-lane for that purpose: They unbuttoned the trunks, and rifled them of every article they contained, and then demanded my purse and watch; at the same time desiring me not to be alarmed, as it was only their intention to put them into a place of safety, until the end of the troubles; then wished me a good journey, and, with the utmost civility, left me without either money or moveables, to make the best of my way hither.—Trade is entirely at a stand, and one of the celebrated woolen manufactories that up; some additions made to the fortifications of this town have rendered it one of the strongest places in the French Netherlands."

Coins.
The following list of the Coins used in England about fifty years ago, whilst it will afford amusement to our readers, will tend to show how much this article has been lately simplified; at the same time that the few coins now in use answer every purpose to society.

Gold—Angel, Bezzant, Crown, Florence, Guinea, Jacobus, Marc Noble, pieces of two pounds, three pounds, and five pounds, Rial, Sovereign, and Unite.

Silver—Crown, Half-crown, Shilling, Sterling, Testoon.

Copper—Achison, Bawbee, Bodle, Halfpenny, Farthing, Matte, Plack.

Besides these, tin farthings and halfpence were coined by King James the Second in 1685; and in 1689, an immense quantity of coins were struck of old brass, and utensils of the most refuse metals.—Before this Monarch left Ireland, a proclamation was preparing for the currency of pewter, and even lead money, of which last metal many pence and halfpence were made.

Anecdote of the late Lord Annally.—A certain quondam barrister (who now ranks high in office) happened some years ago to be counsel in a motion, then at hearing in the Court of King's Bench, before the late worthy Lord Annally, in illustration of his client's cause, and, perhaps, for want of a better authority, quoted a couple of lines out of Hudibras, applicable, as he thought, to the cause before the Court; which quotation fell all present in a rage of laughing, except the late Judge Robinson, who, sitting on the same bench with his Lordship, after two or three of his usual riddles, turned to his Lordship, and thus addressed him:—"Will your Lordship suffer the time of the Court to be taken up with buffoonery of this sort?" To which his Lordship, in a low voice, made the following good-natured answer:—"Let us hear him, Brother Robinson. I vow to God, when I was myself young at the bar, I spoke, at times, a great deal of nonsense to please my employers; and was indulged;" after which, instead of snubbing or discouraging the young barrister, he called out to him to go on.

Here indeed was a lesson for his successors, particularly for that barrister, whoever he be.

When Garrick was in Dublin, he performed Othello to Sheridan's Iago—and afterwards Iago to Sheridan's Othello. He at another time was called upon in London to perform Othello—and Othello threatened to appear in Delfonema; if he attempted it—Garrick performed notwithstanding; and went through the whole with universal applause—yet Othello by way of ridicule, compared him to the black boy with the tea-kettle, in the Harlot's Progress; Othello being a favourite character of Othello's—he could not endure, therefore, to be capital a rival. The above took place before the appearance of Barry in the character, at Covent-Garden, which was in the 1740s.

A new way to obtain payment of an Old Debt.—Thursday morning a curious scene was exhibited at the back of Portman square, between a French fugitive and an English creditor. The Frenchman having contracted a debt of 31. with the hair-dresser, intended to decamp without paying him. The creditor, apprized of his intention, went to the Frenchman's lodgings, and demanded immediate payment—the other replied "van he would return from Bat, he certainly would."

The coach being ready at the door, Monsieur stepped in, and his creditor after him—"Were the diable are you going," says the Fugitive, "with you by G—, to Bath," replied the Fugitive; "and for fear you should escape, I keep you in my arms." This saying, he seized the Frenchman, whose false attire, from the contort, made him soon appear a mere pick-doll fugitive. The crowd which assembled round the carriage gave such a hideous shout of approbation; that the gentleman leaped out, and cheerfully paid the demand, on condition that Mr. Pick-doll would assist in restoring his garb to the original hue!

ANTIMONY.
"It is asserted in a French book entitled, 'Le nouveau Cours de Chimie,' that the discovery of the powers resident in Antimony, was owing to the celebrated Basilian Valentinus, who finding that it had the property of fattening pigs, tried it, (heaven knows with what connection of ideas,) on a convent of monks. Unluckily, instead of improving the condition of these holy men, it killed them by dozens, whence it obtained the name of Antimonicus." Paracelsus attempted to bring in Antimony, but his misadventure into credit, but he, too, failed, and it was not until very late times, that the virtues of that very useful medicine were universally allowed."

Medicine.
The common popular advice given to persons who are sick from the effects of intoxication this night before is "to take a hair of the flame dog that bit them." "Luk night," i.e. to set to drinking again. This saying seems to be derived from a ridiculous mode of cure, prescribed to persons bitten by a mad dog, in a French treatise, entitled, "La Medicine aigee," written by "M. Le Clerc, Confeiller-medicin du Roy," published at Paris, 1719. 12. page 103, we read, "Pour la cure de la playe, mettez dedans du poil du chien qui a mordu. C'est la remede de Paré."

LYON'S LIST—DEC. 11.

THE Vrouw Martha, Hook, of Amsterdam, was found overboard at sea, about a mile from Guernsey, and brought into that Port; great part of her cargo lost; there remained on board about 2000 lbs. of wine.

The Maria, Parish, from Newfoundland to a Market, was well off Sicily the 7th ult.

A Brig from Liverpool to Piquet, is lost on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The George, Tetherley, of Biddford, in ballast, & over-set in Waterford River.

Captain Brown of the Thomas, arrived at New-York on the 27th of October, in lat. 35. 10. N. lon. 72. 40. E. forty-five days, all well.

Captain Patterson of the Mary Ann, parted with the Eweretta and Integrity off St. Paul's Island, coming out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with a fair wind, on the 14th of November, all well.

The Friends Goodwill, Taylor, from Blackney, put into Bridlington the 5th instant, after being on shore to the northward of that place.

The Sloop, Carr, from Neath to Liverpool, is lost near Anglesey, on the 11th inst.

Captain Beaufort of the Coniffs, from Bahia, spoke the D. Joan Cornelius, from Batavia to Amsterdam, the 4th instant, off the Lizard, out three months from the Cape of Good Hope.

M. A. I. L. S.
Arrived—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—New-York, 1.
Dec.—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—Holland, 1.

PRICE OF STOCKS, DEC. 11.
Bank Stock, — New Ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 77 1/2 — 7 per cent. 175 1/2 —
Ditto con. 78 1/2 — India Stock, —
4 per cent. 177 1/2 — India Scrip, —
Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 178 1/2 — Ditto Bonds, 110 prem. —
Bank Long Ann. — New Navy and Victual —
Ditto, 177 1/2 for 30 years, — Long Bills, —
1 1/2 a 54 1/2 — Lottery Tickets, —
South Sea Stock, — Exchequer Bills, —
Old Ann. — Tontine, —

WIND AT DEAL, DEC. 10. W. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Married the 14th inst. at Salisbury Green, near Edinburgh, Alexander Pringle, Esq. of Whitebank, Selkirkshire, to Miss Mary Dick, fourth daughter of the late Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Bart.

At Wilton Lodge, near Hawick, on Friday the 11th instant, the Lady of the Right Honourable Lord Napier was safely delivered of a daughter.

On Thursday died, at his house at Glasgow, Thomas Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch.

On Sunday last died, at Kirkintilloch, Mr. Thomas Kerr, late schoolmaster there, aged 75. He was upwards of 50 years a schoolmaster.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt have given Ten Guineas to the Society for Relief of the Distressed Sick.

Yesterday was brought to town, and committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, William Smith, collier at Gilmerton, accused of breaking into the house of Joseph Clark, collier to Sir Archibald Hope, Baronet, on the morning of Tuesday, the 24th November last, while Clark and his family were at work, and stealing from thence the whole of the poor man's body-clothes, and part of his wife's. Smith has frequently been in prison before, accused of petty offences.

What is called "the glorious uncertainty of the law," appears in nothing more strong nor striking than the doctrine of libels, which seems to be reviving, with all its intricacies. The wisdom of all the lawyers in the kingdom combined, cannot furnish us with a plain unequivocal definition of libel—such a definition as will prevent an honest man from falling into a snare. If truth be a libel, and falsehood be a libel, where can the liberty of the press find room between the Scylla and Charybdis of modern law? Poor Ross continues at Bath, totally neglected; his health and spirits are good; and as most of our modern Leans have failed in their attempts to delineate this arguable character, surely it might be worth while for the managers to bring this veteran once more before the public.

Mrs Siddons's benefit on Monday night the 7th instant at Liverpool, was 1281. 16s. the greatest receipts ever known there.

As a remarkable proof of the mildness of the season, there are just now beans in full blossom in a garden in the neighbourhood of this city. They blossomed, and produced a good crop, this year, in the ordinary season. After which, the beans being pulled, the stalks withered away, as usual. In a little time, however, a number of fresh shoots sprung from each of the old roots, which are now in full blossom as above; and the stalks are much thicker than formerly.

There are also just now both white and red roses in full bloom in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, minister of Bolton, near Haddington.

Another instance of the mildness of the present season is, that there are strawberry plants in a gentleman's garden in the neighbourhood of Liverpool in full bloom, and strawberries found on those plants which have gone out of bloom.

Before manufactures were established in England, the subsidies to the crown were always granted in wool, for which money was procured from the Flemings. When the woolen fabrics were established, and a prohibition laid on their importation, the parliamentary grants were then made in money. It is worthy of remark, that at the time England had no particular internal manufactures, (a few excepted) Ireland was in a quite different predicament, and fine and coarse fabrics were manufactured, not only sufficient for home consumption, but to the amount of eighteen thousand pounds worth were sent abroad in the year 1704;—a large sum indeed in those days.

By the last account published by the Royal Humane Society, it appears, that since its institution, 839 persons who had been drowned or otherwise suffocated, have been restored to life and society; and 193 persons preferred by drugs and other immediate operations, and 120 where application proved unsuccessful. Language cannot do justice to this noble, truly benevolent institution. Humanity rears her throne in Britain, and her subjects pay her the pure voluntary homage of disinterested efforts in assisting

the helpless, relieving the distressed, and comforting the afflicted.—Such ever be the character of Britons! There is now living in the parish of Minninghall, in the Rectory of Galloway, one William Marshall, a tinker, aged 110 years. About two years ago he retained a set of new teeth. His eyelight has returned afresh, so that he can read the smallest print. He walks about, and takes his bottle, and sings the song of Auld Robin Gray. His landlord has settled on him red pounds a-year during life, and allows him a horse to ride on.

Friday evening, as two men were sinking a well at the house of Mr. Dinwiddie, at Pendlebury, when they got about seven yards deep, from want of proper attention, the brick-work gave way, and the whole of the materials, which were many tons weight, fell upon and buried H. Colbourn of Chowbent, who was then at the bottom; the other men went off immediately to acquaint his friends of the dreadful accident, and, without any idea of saving him, gave order for his funeral.—Mr. Dinwiddie's servants, excited by motives of humanity, set to work; and in five hours reached the old man, whom they found bent on his knees; but what is most astonishing, very little hurt, except having his shoulder dislocated, and slightly bruised. Some of the scaffolding had providentially fallen to as to keep great part of the weight off the poor man; who, in about twenty-four hours after, returned to his friends, a most remarkable instance of the Divine interposition. His sincerely wished that the above may have a proper effect in making people more careful about such undertakings, and that this extraordinary preservation may induce others to use every means possible to relieve their fellow-creatures from misery and death, when in such a dreadful situation.

A letter from a gentleman at Novi, to his correspondent at Cork, dated October 14, 1789, says,—"A most dreadful earthquake happened in a town belonging to the Pope, called Citadi Castello, about 60 miles from Rome, towards Tuscany. This town was one of the richest in the Pope's territories, and contained about 15,000 inhabitants. The first shock was felt at 11 o'clock on Wednesday the 30th of September, A.M. It was preceded by no signs attendant on earthquakes. It lasted two minutes, when the whole town was involved in a whirlwind of smoke and dust, from the falling of houses, churches, and palaces. At the first alarm, great numbers of the inhabitants fled towards Rome, and saved themselves. The first dreadful shock was followed by many more, and in the intervals nothing was heard but the crash of buildings; the few remaining so shattered as to be uninhabitable. Many people were dragged from the ruins (as the Italians express it) *feneceati*, and in a short space of time 1000 have been found dead; and the number of unhappy sufferers is supposed to exceed that considerably, as a much greater must have suffered. This town was not the only sufferer. Five villages in the country were so totally destroyed, that not one stone was left upon another; besides four convents, in one of which the greatest part of the monks were killed. This account may be relied on, as I have taken it from an authentic one printed at Rome a few days ago.—The earthquake still continues in the neighbourhood of Citadi Castello."

GLASGOW, Dec. 11.
The present is perhaps the mildest weather ever remembered to have been experienced in this kingdom as far as an advanced season of the year; and, when contrasted with that in December last year, is truly extraordinary. The thermometer, December 11, 1788, stood in this city as low as 15— and this day (December 11, 1789) as high as 51—an ascendency of no less than twenty-six degrees; and which, when compared with some other former seasons, must appear still more surprising. The heat on the 11th of June last exceeded the present only 9 degrees; and, on the 11th of May, the air was colder than it is this day by two degrees, which naturally accounts for the various remarkable incidents that have lately occurred in the vegetable world.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 12.
A dog in the neighbourhood of Monkwearmouth, being lately seized with madness, bit a valuable horse and an ox feeding in the fields near that place, which both soon after displayed every dreadful symptom of that malady, and are both destroyed. The horse bit a man in his attempt to take him, but proper remedies being applied in time, it is hoped he will not experience any injury.

The weather, for several days past, has been remarkably mild and dry. Many of the bushes seem to swell with buds; the polyanthus, and other spring-flowers, are blown in several gardens near this town. The farmers are now busy sowing such grounds as they were not able to sow last month; and we hear that it is in fine condition, so that there cannot be any complaint for want of a favourable season. We never ought to distrust Providence, as there are always "the appointed weeks for seed-time and harvest."

The Bacchus, Liddell, of this port, arrived with captain and crew all well at Hambrough, on the 26th ult. after a very tedious passage of near five weeks, having been blown upon the Norway coast, where she was often in the most imminent danger.

The Blenheim, Wilson, of this port, has passed the Sound on her downward passage, after a long detention by the Swedes, on account of being laden with warlike stores.

Saturday morning the Hero of London, a West-Indianer, which came to this port for coals, was over-set in going into dock to repair, and it is feared will not be got up without very great damage, being now full of water.

We hear from Seaton, near Hartlepool, that last Sunday four of the sailors belonging to the ship Wind and Liberty, of North Shields, Mr. John Swallow master, being at that place, got into their boat, in order to return to the said ship, then lying in the river Tees; but before they reached the vessel, the boat, it is supposed, was over-set, as it was found in the river on Monday bottom up, and the boat's crew, it is feared, are all drowned. One of them has since been found in the river.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.
His Majesty's Royal letters are received for advancing the following Noblemen respectively to the dignity of a Viscount of this Kingdom, and Letters Patent are preparing to be passed under the Great Seal accordingly, viz.

Arthur Lowry, Lord Belmore, to be Viscount Belmore, of the county of Fermanagh.

Francis Pierpoint, Lord Conyngham, to be Viscount Conyngham, of Slane in the county of Meath.

Charles, Lord Loftus, to be Viscount Loftus, of Loftus.

On Saturday last, a duel was fought in a field near Donnybrook, between a noble Peer and a Gentleman of the law, in which his Lordship received two wounds, one slightly in the groin, the other at the second shot in the right arm; but no fatal consequence is likely to result from them.

We hear, with extreme concern, that the Duke of Leinster has indisposed at his seat at Carton.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in America to his friend in Greenwich.

"No doubt, Sir, you have been expecting this some time a remittance in money for your goods; but as part of them is still on hand, I could not properly answer you in cash or bills. However, if you will accept of wheat in return, it shall be immediately sent you; for our wheat crop has been so plentiful, that we can supply you with many thousand bolls of an exceeding fine quality; and to my knowledge there are several ships loading for your market at present."

Staggers.—Mr. Marshall, in a late publication, observes, that, in the livery stables in London, *staggers* are kept for preserving the health of the horses, and it is a popular opinion that they keep off the *staggers*. Whether it be their odour, or any other effect, that prevents this fatal disorder, we cannot take upon us to say; but as, about four years ago, the value of horses that died of it, in Staffordshire only, amounted to many thousand pounds, we think it our duty to recommend to the notice of our readers, the following fact, which no one who knows the relater will doubt.

About sixteen years since, Mr. William Pacey of North-leach, lost several horses in the staggers. He was advised by a friend, whose experience had led him to believe that he had benefited much by what he had recommended, to keep a *stag* in his stables. He got one, and had not for many years another instance of that disorder. While the *stag* lived, his horses were free from the staggers; but the *stag* dying, his horses again became afflicted with this alarming disorder. He procured another *stag*, (which is still living), and has not since had an instance of the staggers. (He has seldom less than twenty horses in his stables.)

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

	Therm.	Bar.
Saturday, Dec. 12. 8 P.M.	44	29.90
Sunday, 13. 8 A.M.	46	29.78
13. 8 P.M.	43	29.56
Monday, 14. 8 A.M.	35	29.50

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 34807 was drawn a prize of 101. and, as first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 5001. more.

No. 25473, 1001. No. 29,300, 101.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 26559, a prize of 1001.

And the following prizes of 201. each.

No. 2938, 4777, 7832, 7996, 11,963, 14,984, 31,606.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 13,927, a prize of 1001.

No. 34,885, 5001. No. 9634, 1001.

And the following prizes of 201. each.

No. 10,888, 11,164, 15,469, 23,959, 34,058.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, DEC. 11.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	25 s. 6 d.	24 s. 0 d.	23 s. 0 d.
Barley,	19. 0.	18. 4.	16. 8.
Oats,	16. 0.	15. 3.	13. 6.
Peas,	14. 9.	13. 4.	12. 6.
Seed Wheat,	26 s. 0 d.		
New Beans,	12 s. 6 d.		

N. E. There was a great Market and quick sale.

ARRIVED AT GRANFORTH.

Dec. 11. Peggy and Betty, Acknam, from Okead, both last.
Catherine and Isabella, Cartwell, from Lym, both last.
Peggy, Scott, from Dunbar, wheat.
Loch, Bang, from Alloa, old copper.
Margaret, Kington, from Alloa, ditto.
12. Gledhill, Miller, from Prestons, wheat.
Peggy, Kid, from Dundee, robe moff.
Isabella, Anderson, from Dundee, barley.
13. True Blue, Dods, from Sunderland, wheat.
Peggy, Hanton, from Dundee for Glasgow, linen.
Carron, Silley, is arrived at Carron River Mouth from London with goods.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Dec. 12. Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, goods.
Providence, Ross, from ditto, ditto.
14. Isobel and Christian, Cockburn, from Alnmouth, brass.
Brins, Peacock, from Perth, barley and wheat.
Endeavour, McKinnon, from Shetland, goods.
Mally Lighton, Bryce, from Montrose, linen.
Mary and Ann, Wilson, from Bolton, oats.
Young, Pool, from Berwick, barley.
Happy Return, Johnston, from Carron, goods.
Belton Providence, Wollet, from Bolton, flour.
London, Gardner, from London, goods.
Five floops with coals.

SAILED.
Six Brothers, Balfour, for St. David's, ballast.
William and Jean, Hubbard, for Fifeherrow, barley.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Will be published.
And sold by all the Booksellers.

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK

FOR 1790.

Orders addressed to J. ROBERTSON, the Publisher, Old Fish-market Close, will be properly attended to.

The Booksellers in Glasgow and that neighbourhood will be supplied by Messrs. J. and M. ROBERTSON, booksellers, Glasgow.

ROSS-HOUSE.

THE Roup of FURNITURE, as formerly advertised, is going on, and will continue from ten to four o'clock every day this week till Saturday, on which day will be sold ARMS, consisting of guns, swords, pistols, &c. all in the best orders; an Electrifying Machine; several Fishing Rods; likewise a considerable quantity of most excellent Madeira, Claret, Old Hock, Frontinac, and some French Liqueurs.

FORBES'S PECTORAL LOZENGES.

Or, an essential Remedy for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

THEY give speedy relief in asthmatic and consumptive habits; they admirably allay the tickling which excites frequent coughing, and breathe the acrimonious humours occasioning the same. One or two put into the mouth before rising in the morning, will prevent the troublesome coughs, which many are subject to at that time; and the same when going to bed. In short, whoever uses them once will be more sensible of their good effects, than by any description that can be given.

Prepared by A. Forbes, Surgeon and Apothecary, late of Fleetstreet, London, and sold, by particular appointment of the proprietor, in wholesale and retail, by R. SCOTT, Druggist, South Bridge, Edinburgh, Messrs. Husband, Elder, and Company, Mr. William Ruchorn, and Mr. Andrew Smith;—and also in Perth, by Mr. James Murray and Mr. Alexander Allison, High Street, in boxes, Price One Shilling and Three Halfpence, duty included.

NEW COMEDY—THE FORCE OF FASHION.

The characters were thus represented:

Sir Charles Dormer, Mr. Parren,
Sedley, Mr. Lewis,
Lord Lapwing, Mr. Bernard,
James, Mr. Macready,
William, Mr. Ryder,
Montfort, Mr. Harley,
Julia Montfort, Mrs. Armet,
Miss Danby, Mrs. Bernard,
Lady Dormer, Mrs. Pope.

The following is the outline of the fable; Julia Montfort, whose father is supposed to have been killed in India, is left under the joint guardianship of him and Sedley, who had been the ward and pupil of her father. This young man, with the best principles and propensities, is led astray by the common-place railway, and still more by the fashionable example of his friend Sir Charles Dormer. His private conduct is marked by rectitude and generosity, his public demeanour by frivolity and dissipation. He is a *white hypocrite*, (the original title of the piece), who uses simulation to conceal his virtues.—Montfort, returning from India, takes the name and character of Captain Wilkins, and is, without being known, the observer of all that passes. He finds Sedley led astray by example, and his daughter in love, and sinking under her wounded sensibility. He discovers Lady Dormer, who entertains a most fashionable disregard for her husband, listening to the addresses of Sedley, whom he has been at some pains to seduce. Sir Charles Dormer is discovered to meditate designs on Miss Montfort, whom he proposes to debase, through the aid of his agent, Miss Danby, (a comode), and therefore they foment a disagreement between Sedley and the supposed Wilkins, who is left the joint guardian of Miss Montfort; a dishonourable offer is made by Miss Danby, pretending from Sedley to Wilkins, to induce the latter to relinquish his suit, and is of course rejected with indignation. A double assignation is contrived between Lady Dormer and Sedley, and between Sir Charles and Miss Montfort, but without the consciousness of the latter, at the house of Miss Danby. Sir Charles arrives unexpectedly, and his lady receives him in a mark, when they are broken in upon by Montfort, in search of his daughter. Lady Dormer is by this means discovered, and the circumstances give birth to some pointed recrimination. Sedley, entering, is on the eve of quarrelling with the supposed Wilkins, when William, an old servant, discovers to the former, that the latter is no other than Montfort, his guardian, his protector, and his friend. The remaining part of the scene is directed to general explanation; and the piece concludes with the union of Sedley and Miss Montfort.

The picture of life exhibited in this comedy is just and striking; but, though the truth of the representation cannot be denied, there is something so odious in the manners it presents, and so revolting to liberal feelings, that it almost shocks the light, and self-love induces us to wish the picture away, as a monstrous and overcharged representation of our follies and vices. This is one among many other proofs of the depravity that characterises the times we live in. The mind is so deeply tinged with the dye of dissipation, and the force of fashion so prevalent and irresistible, that we dare not examine our own hearts; and the last study we are inclined to listen to, is that which ought first of all most earnestly to engage our attention, namely, the study of ourselves. To endeavour to awaken a polished and enlightened people to a sense of their errors, is a very laudable design; but to succeed in it requires more art and skill than the honest author of the *Force of Fashion* seems to be master of. A failure will have more effect with the vicious than a sermon; and possibly, had the immorality and baseness on which fashionable habits are founded, been held up rather as subjects of ridicule and laughter than serious detestation, the end of the moralist would have been better answered.

The language is chaste, and sometimes elegant.—Many of the sentiments were liberally conceived, and well expressed.

The acting was in general unexceptionable. Lewis, though the character of Sedley is not thoroughly adapted to his talents, fashioned his talents to the character with very entertaining success. Ryder supported the part of a faithful old servant with great force and feeling. Farren, though not much calculated for parts of elegant levity, was animated and lively in Sir Charles: and Mrs. Pope gave a spirited portrait of a fashionable wife in Lady Dormer. Mrs. Armet displayed great delicacy, feeling, and good sense in Julia. Miss Stuart made as much as could be made of the part of the Chambermaid.

It has often been remarked, and with some degree of surprise, that eminent as the Scotch writers have been in every species of literature, they have never produced a Comedy. Inferences have been drawn from this circumstance, more favourable to the solid genius and literary industry of the nation than to their wit. Some have endeavoured to account for the defect of dramatic genius in Scotland, by assigning reasons as various as perhaps they are unjust. Without examining these, however, we may in brief state, that no Scotchman has ever written a Comic Drama yet.—If attempts have been made, they have not been submitted to public examination.

The Scotch maintain, that there is no real defect of wit in their national character—and to this every one must agree, who remembers the names of Arbuthnot and Smollet—yet Smollet, an humourist of exquisite fancy and unbounded wit, never could write a Comedy. He attempted, indeed, a farce, the name of which we have forgot, but it is devoid of dramatic construction, and absolutely unfit for the stage.—Fielding, an Englishman, the very Shakespeare of novel-writings, has, it is true, written many plays, but with merit far inferior to his novels, that there is scarcely one of them now in possession of the stage. They have infinite merit as satirical dialogues, (for who as a *satirist* can be compared to Fielding?) yet they are deficient in dramatic construction, and now never attempted on the stage. The instances, then, of Smollet and Fielding show, that there is something more requisite than wit and humour to compose a comedy, and the play of Saturday night affords another instance in point.

BATH.

The young African Prince, whose musical talents have been so much celebrated, had a more crowded and splendid concert on Saturday morning, than has ever been known at this place.—There were upwards of five hundred and fifty persons present, and they were gratified by such skill on the violin, as created general astonishment, as well as pleasure. Rauzzini was enraptured, and declared he had never heard such execution before, even from his friend

La Motte, who was, he thought, much inferior to this wonderful boy.

The father was in the gallery, and so affected by the applause bestowed on his son, that tears of pleasure and gratitude flowed in profusion!

The profits were estimated at two hundred guineas, many persons having given five guineas for each ticket.

On the ETERNITY of the WORLD.

By DA TOLMIN.

THE stars in all parts of the heavens, brilliant and distinguishable—the sun, the bright and magnificent luminary that blazes to our admiration and inspection, as well as the orb or spot upon which we exist, and the other attending worlds, have been the subject and splendid objects of my speculation and attention; yet, in order to take a just and comprehensive view of this grand and extensive subject, it is still necessary to extend my researches to the bright and distant regions of the Universe, and to contemplate suns, worlds, and existences, sublime and magnificent beyond the power of language to express, and the utmost efforts of imagination to conceive. The Universe, as far as it can be viewed by the best and most improved instruments, is formed of innumerable stars, or suns, subservient to the laws of matter, motion, and of nature, of which they are indeed but small, yet necessary parts; and not absolutely fixed, as it has been generally supposed; for some are seen to change their stations, to disappear, to wander, but are not lost; others are alternately visible and invisible, with their light apparently kindled and extinguished; some may be perceived for once, and then are seen no more; new ones, on the other hand, continually present themselves to the contemplative and admiring observer: yet the absence or the presence of suns, or of systems of worlds, has no other effect on our eyes than the extinction of a spark of fire, or the loss of its feeble and transient splendour. Limited to the spot upon which we exist, we view this atom as a world, and see the suns and worlds as atoms! The globe that we inhabit is a dark, or an opaque body, whose hemispheres are alternately gilded by the sun's splendour, and buried in the shades of night. With a silent steady rotation, it indeed successively presents every part of its bosom to that bright and magnificent luminary, the parent of vegetation, and source of felicity; from whence it at once imbibes light, heat and nourishment. It is invisible to the inhabitants of those innumerable globes, that are the appendages of remoter suns; and, to the moon only appearing great, is seen but as a *star* by the few adjoining planets that revolve round the same centre with itself; some of which have a thousand times its magnitude. The comets are still more numerous than the worlds more immediately influenced by the sun's attraction. They constitute a more interesting part of the Universe, describe eccentric orbits, stretch far into the profundity of space, but are recalled at stated periods; some even require several centuries to perform their revolutions.

The firmament is a theatre of great events, but the human eye is unable to perceive them. With what magnificence does nature shine in her productions! How august and silent in her wonderful and unceasing operations! What an infinity of objects! The visible stars, their primary and secondary planets, together with the attending comets, indeed, constitute as trifling a portion of existence, as our sun does when compared to the innumerable other suns that come within the sphere of our observation. For though the sun that blazes to our contemplation, and enlivens with its genial influence our imperfect and momentary existence, is supposed to be a million of times larger than the earth that we inhabit, and retains, by the superior force of attraction, its attending planets on their respective orbits; yet does this immense body, when compared with the Universe, dwindle into an insignificant star of the *milky way*; which, indeed, is composed but of clusters of unnumbered stars, apparently approaching each other, nevertheless removed at immeasurable distances; and but in part distinguishable by the most improved instruments; and even those stars that are thus distinguishable constantly increase and decrease in number, in proportion to the apparent brightness of that shining zone of the naked eye. And if the sun has its splendid comets, its surrounding worlds, their attending moons and inhabitants; who can number those that are the magnificent appendages of the stars that we are enabled to distinguish? Or what adequate idea can be formed of those other worlds and beings, that lie far beyond the reach of every means that we can make use of, to gaze at and to contemplate the sublime and the bright prospects of existence! If then one star and one world, with its myriads of inhabitants had an origin, which I by no means admit, all stars and worlds must have had the same origin.—Are they of *yesterday*, as *superstition* would reach us to conjecture? And do they last but for a day? Or are they not *self-existent* and *eternal*? Do they not surpass all our ideas of sublimity and magnificence? and do they bear any similitude to the works of human structure and contrivance? Or is the world, perfected from the infinity of others, the model of perfection? Are the inhabitants of the spot upon which we exist, or of this insignificant planet, distinguished for peculiar excellences? Do their virtues, their humanity, and goodness bespeak such distinction? Necessary but imperfect beings, and vain atoms as they are, they enjoy a short and precarious existence; and act a subordinate part on the grand theatre of a universe, whose mysteries they were never designed to comprehend: this imperfection and illusion lasts, however, but for a time. We change the state of human being, in order to embrace new existences; or more interesting modifications of that sublime and extraordinary universe, which can never cease to be the object of our utmost wonder and admiration!

"Through what variety of untried being;
"Through what new scenes and changes must we pass;
"The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies before us;
"But shadows, clouds, and darkness, rest upon it."

Nature seems, indeed, to have drawn this veil, to have obscured the prospect, even to have annexed the ideas of horror and disgust to those of dissolution, and to have thus imposed upon the senses, lest, conscious of our imperfect situation, and the many calamities incident to our being, we should desert the post at which we are stationed, and hasten to premature enjoyment of better existence. For the Universe is infinitely various; and nature has bountifully endowed every being and object with their peculiar excellencies and felicity. Even our present existence, che-

* It may be necessary to observe, that the collecting of stars into numerous bodies, and their absence in other parts of the firmament, have given just grounds to conjecture, that the stars, thus wonderfully collected, form but the appendages of magnificent systems, which have stupendous existences for their centres; and the idea of system, thus including system, may be greatly extended.

quered as it is, is not without its exquisite enjoyments! Yet what is this life but the prelude to another, and to the enjoyment of more perfect and exalted happiness!

In a word, it is necessary that suns and worlds should exist, why was it not *absolutely* necessary? Why should there be any end to their transcendent brightness and magnificence? Take away such brilliant objects of existence, and we destroy the Universe! The natural appearances that present themselves in the planet we inhabit, most strongly support me in the conclusion, that nature has ever acted by laws fixed and immutable; and that all things are necessarily *eternal* and *self-existent*. The abstract arguments that I am yet to advance, will be found to be still more convincing proofs of the eternity of the human species, the world, the suns, planets, and the Universe.

BERWICK-SHIRE.

BY authority of an adjourned meeting, held here this day, of the Trustees appointed by act 12. George III. entitled, "An Act for repairing and widening the roads from the confines of the county of Berwick, at or near Baughouse Walls to Compton's Lanes and Eyemouth, and from the town of Eccles to Eyemouth, and from Whitlaw Muir to Compton's Lanes in the county of Berwick," notice is hereby given to all concerned, That a General Meeting of the said Trustees is to be held at Greenlaw, upon Tuesday the 5th day of January 1790, to take into consideration the produce and situation of the Toll-Gates erected in Blackadder Lanes, and the propriety of continuing the same.

Done, Dec. 11. 1789. JOHN TURNBULL, Clerk to the Trustees.

HOUSES IN DALKETH FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of December 1789, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

THAT Tenement of Land lately rebuilt, and Yard, belonging thereto, lying upon the north side of the High Street of the village of Dalketh, presently possessed by James White, merchant, and others. Also another Tenement, lying near the west end of the town of Dalketh, possessed by Peter Symons, and others, and a small yard adjoining thereto. For particulars, apply to Thomas Duncan, writer President Stairs, Edinburgh.

SALE OF ROSS-HOUSE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th January 1790, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, at five o'clock afternoon.

ROSS-HOUSE and Offices, with the Park belonging to the same, as lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay, together with the Fenduties, being 75 l. Sterling yearly, payable out of the buildings and ground of Park-Place.

Ross-House is extremely commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices consist of stabling for eight horses, a coach-house that will hold two carriages, and many other conveniences. They are in excellent order, having been built within these few years.

By the feu-contract the vassals paying the 75 l. yearly, are taken bound to pay double the feu-duties at the entry of every heir, and treble at the entry of every singular successor. A considerable part of the park may be built on without hurting Ross-House, and it can be feued out to great advantage.

For particulars, apply to John Fraser, or John Scott, writers to the signet, who will show the plan of the subjects and the title-deeds.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.

THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniences for the accommodation of a family.—Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsters, South Bridge.

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday next. That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other Offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alexander Masson, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniences. It is, from its central situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the premises will be shown by Mr Masson.

Mr MASSON returns his sincere thanks for the friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitfunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the Public as usual.



FOR LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY.

PETER BARKER Master, Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 18th December 1789, to be depended on.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

The above ship has neat accommodations for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



FOR LONDON, THE MARY.

JOHN HAY Master, Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail 19th December 1789.

This ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended upon.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen Street, Leith.



FOR OPORTO, THE JUNO.

P. GAVIN Master, Will sail in a few days for Oporto, and returns to Leith with what wines may offer. Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.



FOR GRENADA, THE SHIP MARY AND JEAN.

(To land Passengers at Barbadoes) and from thence to TORTOLA. ROBERT STRELL Master, Will be ready to receive goods at Port Glasgow, by the first of December, and clear to sail by the first of January.

For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior, Glasgow, or the Captain on board.

GLASGOW, Nov. 10. 1789.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the Cask of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike. Application may be made to George Paterson, Esq. of Cask-Huntley.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, THE Lands and Estate of HEAZELHEAD, lying in the parish of Beith, lordship and barony of Giffen, and sheriffdom of Ayr, comprehending in property the Maina of Heazelhead, Over Heazelhead, Overton, Cull-head, and Bluehead, all which measure near 1000 acres. And the superiority of the following lands, viz. the Lands of Meikle and Little Highgates, and Wauk-Mill thereof; the Lands of Paigruy, the two-merk land of the Lands of Drumbray, with the lands of Mossend, Raw, and Tappofould, (except a fifteen penny land thereof), and part of the eight-pound land of old extent of Overton of Giffen.

The above property-lands are nearly all arable, and enclosed with sufficient stone dykes; and there is plenty of coal and lime in the ground, part of which very near the surface. And the tacks of these lands will all expire upon the crop 1790. There is a quantity of valuable planting upon the ground; and the feu-duties of the parts feued are 21 l. 11 s. 2 d. 2 r. 10 m. sterling yearly; and the casualties of superiority are not taxed. The whole of the above lands hold blanch of the Earl of Eglinton.

For further particulars, application may be made to Messrs Carmichael, Esqs. the proprietors, at Broomie, near Dundee; or to Patrick Robertson, writer in Glasgow; or John Andrew, merchant in Kilmarnock, will show the grounds to any person intending to purchase.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE. To be SOLD by Auction, in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon.

THE VILLA and LANDS of KELVIN-GROVE, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and perfectly retired, although within one mile of the city of Glasgow.

The house, which overlooks the river, is built on a very commodious plan, containing a dining room, drawing room, eight bed rooms, two lumber rooms, a kitchen, larder, and three cellars under ground.

The offices consist of a stable with stalls for four horses, a cow-house, milk-house, stable and cart house, a hay-stack, pigeon-house, poultry-house, &c. all in the most complete repair; there are also a pump-well in the yard, a convenient wash-house, with a pipe from the river, and a large and commodious cold bath.

The garden, (which, as well as the offices, is hid from the dwelling-house by trees and shrubbery,) is well stocked with fruit-trees and small fruit, and is surrounded by a brick wall, part of which has flues, and the whole of it is at present covered on both sides with a great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is also upon the grounds, a great variety of flowering shrubs, and a considerable quantity of barren timber, part old, and part lately planted, all in the most thriving condition, and the whole disposed in such a manner, as to add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The Lands of Kelvingrove consist of about sixteen English acres. The public burdens are very moderate, and no claim can be made by the superior in consequence of the property being transferred.

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TO be SOLD along with the Premises, The Benefit of a Joint Lease of the Farm of WOODSIDE, consisting of about fourteen acres, which lie adjoining to the lands of Kelvingrove.

The Lands of Kelvingrove and the grounds under lease, for near half a mile, are bounded by the river Kelvin, and being surrounded on all hands by beautiful landscapes, form such a situation as is rarely to be met with.

For further particulars, apply to William Blair, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Maxwell of Darnley, writer in Glasgow; either of whom will explain every thing necessary with respect to the title-deeds, which are clear, and the conditions of sale.

Persons desirous of treating for a private bargain, may apply to Mr Blair, or Mr Maxwell, who are empowered by the proprietor to dispose of the property and give immediate possession.

N. B. The gardener at Kelvingrove will show the premises.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December 1789, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE Lands and Estate of CULLAIRNIE, lying within the parish of Dunblow, and shire of Fife. This estate is pleasantly situated within three miles of Cupar, and the same of the Port of Newburgh. The present rental is as follows, viz.

Cullairnie Farm:
Money, L. 163 0 0
7 dozen of hens, at 5 s. - 1 15 0
60 loads of coal, - 1 15 0
L. 166 0 0

Wester Cullairnie:
Money, L. 66 10 0
D. s. p. l.
45 0 3 2 4-12ths }
bear, at 13 s. } 42 11 2 9-12ths
22 1 1 3 2-12ths }
oats, at 11 s. 8 d. }
3 dozen hens, at 8 s. - 1 4 0
110 5 2 9-12ths
7 0 0

Henry Stuart, Thomas Ramsay, in money, bear and oats, William Ramsay, ditto, Bailie-fee of Lindores, payable out of the several estates of Exmagriddle, Ormiston, Lindores, and Beller Clinie, 8 6 14-12ths

The mansion-house though small, (consisting only of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.) is very convenient, and lately fitted up.

The garden is lately made, and well stocked with fruit trees.

The grain is of an excellent quality, and always sells above the highest price; and is, as above converted, low in a supposed value. But when the present lease expires, which will be in a few years, there is every reason to think the rent will more than double, as the lands are of a remarkable fine soil, and in a good condition, and capable of the greatest improvement.

The estate holds blench of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and condidit of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the signet—to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

For Clarendon Bay, to call at Kingston JAMAICA, THE SHIP MARIANNA.

Michael Bayle Master, Burden 400 casks, three years old, intended for a regular trader, will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 1st of January, and clear to sail early in February.

And for Barbadoes, THE ERIC PENELOPE—Robert Kerr Master, Is now taking in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail the end of this month. Both these are stout British-built ships, and have excellent accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to George Hamilton, merchant, Glasgow, or to Archibald and James Robertson at Co. Greenock.

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